The Commission Issues Its Seventeenth Annual Review.

Its Attitude and Policy Set Forth With a Discussion of the Rules Now in Force, Irregularities Investigated and Changes Needed.

The United States Civil Service Com mission has sent its seventeenth annual report to the President. The report gives a summary of the work done during the report year. Conspicuous space is given to a discussion of the operation and effect

service through examination in any single year. The report says:

In this connection the Commission desires to call attention to the fact that for the just three years beginning July 30, 190, 27,316 persons have been thus appointments through the examinations provided for by the Civil service rules, while for the period beginning July 16, 1883, the date when the Civil Service act became operative, and terminating June 30, 1909, a total of 78,730 persons have been thus appointed. It is especially gratifying to note this large increase in the number of appointments through examination, particularly when considered in connection with the fact, as shown in the Commission's last report, that such an exceedingly small number of removals for all causes has been made of persons who were appointed to the service through the examination system, averaging, for the departmental branch of the classified service, exclusive of the rulway mail and Indian services, but sixty-eight one-hundredths of I per cent per animm. While the number of positions filled throughly competent for the work to which the persons appointed in this manner appear to be thoroughly competent for the work to which they have been basigned and to have rendered efficient and satisfactory service, as over 38 per cent of them have received absolute appointment at the set of their probationary or trial period of service. It must, therefore, he assumed that this method of othining Government employes fully meets the needs of the service.

Mention is again made of the excellent results of the operation of the amendment in the connection of the part of the concentration of the probationary or trial period of service. It must, therefore, he assumed that this method of othining Government employes fully meets the needs of the service.

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samed that this method of obtaining Government employes fully meets the needs of the service.

Mention is again made of the excellent results of the operation of the amendment to the rules under date of July 27, 1897, requiring that no removal shall be made from the competitive classified service except for just cause and for reasons given in writing, and only after the person sought to be removed has had notice and been allowed a reasonable time for personally answering the same in writing, the report stating that "It is believed that whatever honest opposition there may have been to this provision upon the part of appointing officers is being dispelled by experience under its operation. When properly administered, it offers no bar to the exercise of the power of discipline or to removals which are justly required. to the exercise of the power of discipline or to removals which are justly required by the interests of the service,"

The Commission states that much of the

material it secures in the way of professional and scientific registers of eligibles is wasted owing to the maximum limitation of two years upon the period of eli-gibility, and recommends that it be vested with authority to further extend eligibility on such registers beyond the period of two years up to a certain limit, and under provisions which would safeguard against abuse. It is also pointed out that the provision of the rules authorizing appointg officers to permanently appoint persons who were serving under temporary appointment on May 29, 1859, is confined, under an opinion of the Attorney General, sitions, and does not extend to temporary appointments in the unclassified positions which were made during the Spanish war emergency.

The Commission directs special attention to the fact that under the provisions of the rules when any office is classified and brought within the Civil Service law and rules, persons holding the positions thus classified at the time of their classification are given the same status as there who enter the service through examination and certification, and to the practice which grew up and assumed scrious proportions under this condition. whereby an appointing officer, anticipating the classification of an office, could appoint, just prior to its classification, any person he saw fit without examination and certification, and subsequently, upon such appointee becoming classified by operation of the rules, he was at once ellgible for transfer to other parts of the service; and it is urged in the report that an amendment which the Commission has submitted, or some other suitable and ef-

fective remedy, be approved.

Speaking of the clause of the rules to the effect that the provisions in relation to apportionment shall be waived upon the certificate of the appointing officer that a transfer is required in the interest of good administration, the report says:

of good administration, the report says:

As a result of the operation of this clause of the rules, the Commission find that States and Territories which had already received their full quota of appointments under the apportionment, and particularly the District of Columbia, are receiving appointments very largely in excess of their quotas. It can readily be understood that this provision of the rules is desirable and heneficial or professional duties of a position and the poculiar conditions surrounding it, the interests of good administration might actually require the transfer of a person who would otherwise be barred on account of the provisions regulating apportionment; but under the operation of this clause of the rules the Commission has issued a very large number of certificates for transfer of legal residents of the District of Columbia with no apparent special qualifications, which transfers would not otherwise have been permissible.

The District of Columbia's graves and as the contract of the columbia of the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia's quota under the apportionment is about twenty-five appointments. Since the adoption of this clause of the rules it has received by transfer alone about sixty-five appointments or more than 250 per cent of its entire quota, and this practice seems to be on the increase. It would seem that steps should be taken to confine the application of this provision of the rules to the special and infrequent cases which it is believed it was intended to cover.

Upon the general provision requiring

Upon the general provision requiring e apportionment of appointments, the

Commission says:

This provision was designed to distribute the appointments in the classified service at Washington among the several States and Territories, as fairly as the conditions would permit, and thus correct what was considered as a gross of distributing appointments solicy by layor based upon political, personal, or other kinds of influence. While it is impossible to distribute the commission has no restrictive control, also operate to increase the discrepancy in the apportinement, the Commission has no restrictive control, also operate to increase the discrepancy in the appointment as nearly in accord with this provision and the heads of the provision of the law as the circumstance would permit. As a result of this course * * none of the States and Territories, on June 20, 1966, had received less than 69 per cent of their full quota, only four had received less than 70 per

THE CIVIL SERVICE REPORT | cent, seventeen had received between 70 and 80 per cent, and only six had exceeded their quota. The report colls attention to the large number of positions in the Internal Reve-nue Service which are excepted from the provisions of the civil service rules, and explesses the belief that the best interests of the service require that at least all deputy collectors serving at the head-quarters of the district, with the excepall deptity conectors serving at the head-quarters of the district, with the excep-tion, perhaps, of the chief deputy, and also all deputies who have practically per-manent locations at different points in the district, should be returned to the competitive classified service. The report

It is believed that the branch of the Govern is becaused that the branch of the Govern-ment charged with the important duties of the collection of revenue should be placed upon the same business basis as prevails in the Railway Mail Service as a result of a right and conscien-tions application and observance of the civil service law and rules.

report to the President. The report gives a summary of the work done during the report year. Conspicuous space is given to a discussion of the operation and effect of the Presidential rules now in force and to their administration, investigations made of irregularities and violations, and to the difficulties experienced and the suggested changes which experience shows to be necessary. An interesting feature of the report is a brief history of the benefits derived by the operation of the Civil Service law since its enactment, and the Commissions attitude and policy is set forth as to the greatest practicable publicity concerning all matters connected with its work. A brief review of the recently canceled civil service with its work. A brief review of the recently canceled civil service with the publicity concerning all matters connected with its work. A brief review of the recently canceled civil service with its work as strong argument for a more adequate force of clerks and examiners, and concludes with appropriate expressions upon the death of former Commissioners Dorman B, Eaton and Mark 3. Brewer.

During the year 6.572 persons were examined, of whom 35.025 passed. Of the number 9,889 were appointed, the largest number ever appointed to the classified service in the connection with the fact, as shown in the Commission desires to call attention to the latt that for the pest three years, beginning July 30, 1909, 27,316 persons have obtained their appointments through the examinations to the principle of the civil service act, and (2) whether the sending of the Civil Service act, and (2) whether the sending of the Civil Service act, and (2) whether the sending of the Civil Service act, and (2) whether the sending of the Civil Service act, and (3) which of the post three years, beginning July 30, 1909, 27,316 persons have obtained their appointments through the examination in an Post of the civil service and the previous year. The commission and appropriation for the post of the civil assessments during the Ont

539 of the Revised Statutes, against the use of the mails to exploit a scheme to defrand, it was referred to the proper authorities of the Postoffice Department. After a hearing, the Postmaster General, in the exercise of his authority, issued an order prohibiting the delivery of mall to Bass or his institution, such order being known as a fraud order. Through the proper authorities the matter was also laid before the grand jury, and that body found an indictment.

Special commendation is given to a circular issued by the Attorney General under date of August 29, 1809, containing the following clause:

It is recommended that all officers and employed

It is recommended that all officers and employee of the departments refrain from membership and service on political committees charged with the collection and distansement of campaign funds. After reciting the circumstances which led up to the passage of the Civil Service net and getting forth the provisions of that act for open competitive examinations for testing the fliness of applicants flons for testing the initials of apparents for the public service and for filing posi-tions in the service by selection from those graded highest as a result of such competitive examinations, the report says:

Under these provisions open competitive examinations have continued to grow more and more varied and complicated as the classification has expanded, until now practically every character of ability required in the administration of the Government service is obtained by this means. The number of appointments from the examinations, as shown by the statistical matter in the appendix, has kept pace with the extension of the classification until for this report year nearly 10,000 persons, whose capacity and ability have been previously demonstrated, were added to the ranks of Government employes. The aggregate salaries of the positions now in the classified service, numbering about 19,000, and to be reached only through competitive examinations, approximate \$75,000,000 per xnnum, while the salaries of all unclassified positions in the executive branch of the Government, probably numbering slightly over 100,000, are estimated not to exceed \$20,000,000, of which over 90 per cent is for the compensation of the 4,429 Presidential postnastors and the 72,165 postmasters of fourtherlass offsess. ** Attention is called to the fact that the practice has become more and more prevalent of selecting for appointment from certification the person having the highest average, regardless of other considerations, until at the present time it is estimated that this course is pursued in from 75 to 80 per cent of all appointments in the competitive classified service. Many department officials have stated that as a result of the examinations held by the Commission, they served also show that the number of competitive crossless such as the constitution of the service much less than 1 per cent of the person appointment is nearestity parts of the service when the salaries of show that the number of competitive crossless and consequently the order of the service have made and proposed the relief of the person appointed from examination are dropped at the commission has been absoluted in the commission has been absoluted to their charge sinc

contributions from Government employes for the furtherance of political objects bur points out that the protection which has been thrown around them by the provisions of the law and rules, especially since ro-enforced by the rule of July 21, 195, prohibiting removals except for just cause, and after full opportunity for defence, should be sufficient check upon any involuntary response to solicitations and an ultimate discouragement to the practice of assessment and solicitation.

Upon the subject of the publicity of fine Commission's work and its records the report says.

From its inception this Commission has deed d it was to make every proper effort to furni-he public the fullest information practical observing all matters connected with its wo bout which it may be supposed there is a ge-tal interest. With longer experience with the registers of eligibles, so that all the facts connected with appointments from these registers.

In the made known to all persons who are personally interested, and as may be further ilinstructed by the increased mass of matter published each year in the Commission's amount reperts, giving details of all important cases arising and a summary of the facts in minor cases.

It is believed that this policy, which has been
consistently followed, is beneficial in its tendency
to allay suspicion, to effectually answer misrepresentations, to expose abuses in the service,
and to ofter material check to violation of the
new under the cover of secrecy. Much of the opposition to the merit system and to the work
of the Commission has presumably arisen from
ignorance of the nethods pursued, and moquetionably the Commission's policy of publicity has
brought about greater confidence in the honesty
of the system.

In discussing the Philippine Civil Ser-

In discussing the Philippine Civil Service act the report says:

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The two features of the Philippine Civil Service act which distinguish it must conspirately from the Pederal law are (1) its boad scope, emitracing not only the offices of the general or central government, but also those in the executive branch of the provincial and municipal governments, and ultimately including every officer and employe from the heads of departments down to the unskilled laborers; and (2) its provisions requiring promotions to be made upon competitive examination from the lower to the higher ranks, including all positions except the heads of departments and private secretaries of members of the Philippine Commission, and in the case of heads of departments providing that they shall be selected by promotion from a class to be composed of the first, second, and third assistants to the heads of departments.

Although several months have intervened since the passage of the Philippine Civil Service law, intitle or no criticism has been made by the opponents of the merit system in the United States of the policy of enacting such a law for the Philippines. This fact is evidence of popular belief that a system of appointments based upon merit was necessary to ensure the establishment by the United States of a stable and honest civil government for the Philippine Islands. It is gratifying to note that the law contemplates not only a system of appointments as a result of competitive examination, but also a complete merit service, and for this its framets are to be especially commended. Bright, capable men are given an incentive to enter the lower grades by the assurance that promotion will depend wholly upon demonstrated capacity, and that even the highest offices may be attained in this way without the necessity of personal or political favor.

The Commission again presents recom-

The Commission again presents recommendation that the force employed in the Library of Congress and in the offices of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be brought within the classified service by executive order, provided it is found that this can be done under the provisions of the Civil Service act; if not, it is recommended that proper legislation be enacted to accomplish this result. This recommendation is in accordance with reports which have been heretofore made on the great destrability of increasing the efficiency and stability of increasing the efficiency and stability of these two forces. The positions are of the same general character as those in the different departments, for which examinations have already been successfully provided. The appropriation act of 1897 for the Library of Congress provided that "All persons employed in or about said Library." shall be appointed solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties." The Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the years 1897, 1895, 1896, and 1900 recommended that the employes under their supervision be classified, the report for 1890 being as follows:

The Commissioners believe thoroughly in the The Commission again presents recom-

ified, the report for 1999 being as follows:
The Commissioners believe thoroughly in the
merit system of appointments and promotions in
the District service which has been established
and maintained by the action of the Commissioners, but ought to have the formal protection
of an act of Congress. As the Atterney General
of the United States has held that the President
is not authorized under the Civil Service act
to extend the civil service rules over the District offices the Commissioners are constrained
to ask once more that Congress will pass a
civil service act for the District of Columbia.

Some systematic pian for the employment of unskilled laborers is advised, whereby these positions may be filled by persons who are competent and willing to perform laborer's duties and whereby the practice would be discouraged of appointing persons to such positions and assigning them to clerical and other classified duty. It is pointed out that existing laws should be so amended as to provide for a corps of pension examining surgeons to take the place of the present local to the present to take the place of the present local boards, such surgeous to be appointed low. Recommendations to this effect are cited from the report of three members of the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and by several Pension Commissioners. An argument is presented to show that the interests of the service require that Indian agents should be appointed upon some system of ascertained merit and qualification.

The report goes on to state:

The experience of the Commission during the long of the start of the Agricultural Building, in the wide entrance opening on the

The experience of the Commission during the year under consideration in this report has served to incite, if possible, a more argent and emphatic appeal for a larger force of employes and a more liberal appropriation for expenses connected with its examinations and other work outside of Washington. Not a single additional employe has been appropriated for by Congress since its session of 1855-94, at which time thirty-six additional clerks were provided for. The following session increased the amount available for traveling and other expenses outside of Washington from \$6,000 to \$7,000, which has not since then been added to in any way. There are now fully three times as many positions subject to the Civil Service has and rules as when the last increase in appropriation for employes was made, and the reasonable demands upon the Commission for expenditure in its examining rad other work outside of Washington have increased in like ratio, while the complexity and detail of the general work of the Commission are several times greater than in 1898.

It is pointed out that the work of the Commission of the

It is pointed out that the work of the Commission will be necessarily very ma-terially increased on account of the ex-tension of the Civil Service has and rules o Frderal positions in the islands of Ha-sail and Porto Plea and all the

RESCUED BY A SISTER.

A Drowning Woman Taken From the Water by a Nun.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.-Thousands bethers at Rockaway yesterday afternoon witnessed a Sister of Charity, the robe f her order about her, rescue a drowning woman from the surf by a display of strength and skill rarely seen. Then hur rying away with her charge she disap-peared before those who admired her brave deed could learn her identity.

At St. Malachi's Home, where severa isters are caring for city children during

sisters are caring for city children during the summer, an effort to discover the identity of the sister was fruitiess.

"Sister says that what she was given strength to do must please be forgotten," said Sister Ambroses the mother superior. "She does not wish it, so we may not tell you her name."

Mrs. Ellen Fox, an inmate of the St. John's Home for the Ageol at the summer home in Rockaway Park, was the woman rescued by the sister. She was walking along the beach when her sun bonnet blow into the water and the outgoing tide carried it away from shore. Thoughtlessly, it seemed, she ran into the water after it, not heeding how far from shore she was going.

ter it, not heeding how far from shore she was going.

Suddenly a huge wave struck her, lifted her up and in another instant site was submerged. As she attempted to rise she seemed to lose her strength, and was borne out by the undertow.

The sister saw the woman as she was being carried out. Dashing down the beach she ran into the water. Evidently she was no stranger to the surf. as in a few seconds ehe was by the side of the drowning woman. Then she held her up in the water and with long steady strokes swam with her to the shore.

Sick for Forty-one Years.

COATESVILLE, Pa., Aug. 18.-After epending forty-one years in bed as the esult of an unknown ailment, Miss Saral L. Welsh, of West Brandywine Tewnship near here, died at her home Friday night. She was the daughter of ex-Sheriff Weish of Chester County.

CADETS PLEASE BUFFALO

The West Pointers an Attraction at the Fas-American.

Unique Exhibit From the State of Washington - Some of the Great Fir Trees That Are Sent Around Cape Horn to Shipyards of Maine

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.-The appearance of the West Point cadets upon the streets of Buffalo yesterday-Army Day at the Pan-American Exposition-afforder delight to thousands of Ruffalonians, as well as to the great concourse of visitors here. The throng that witnessed the march of the cadets as they escorted Lieutenant General Miles through the city numbered many thousands, and equaled the crowd of Dedication Day, Business was generally suspended when the parade From the camp the cadets marched to

the station and took trains for the Terrace, where they formed at parade rest in double columns. For the first time citizens of Buffalo had opportunity to compare the West Pointers with the crack regiments from Canada, regulars and volunteers, and State and regular troops from the United States. The verdict was in favor of the cadets. They made an imposing sight in their dress coats of soft grey and their white duck trousers. The climax was reached when General Miles. ceneral Buchanan, drove up in a carriage. The crowd roared and cheered it-self hoarse. Then there was a deathlike stillness as the command to march was given, and the West Pointers, like one man, swung into line and in close forms tion went up Main Street. The sight was too much for the civilians, and they cheered the endets to the echo. It was the most imposing military spectacle Buffalo had ever witnessed. As the parade passed the Iroquois

Hotel a general's salute was fired, but the cadets dimmed the reception given to General Miles, and the old soldier looked more pleased than if it had been all for himself. Time and again he doffed his hat. When the parade reached the ex-position it was greeted with a roar of guns, fired by the mounted mule battery, under command of Captain Anderson. Fifteen guns, the commanding general's salute, were fired. It was the best entertainment thus far provided as a result of the exposition, and it brought out the biggest crowds. The weather, however,

is unique for the simple reason that it is determined upon, which, it is thought, ling, in the wide entrance opening on the canal. The exhibit is designed to show some of this State's resources in natural woods, and is equal as far as it goes to anything of the kind attempted by any of the South American or foreign countries which lay so much stress on their natural wood resources.

tries which lay so much stress on their natural wood resources.

Elmer E. Johnston, Washington's commissioner to the Fan-American, and a member of the Legislature of his State, is the man who conceived the idea of this exhibit. Two items make up this one of Washington's three displays. One is Mr. Johnston's office, and the other is natural evidence of the lasting qualities of red cedar that grows profusely in Washington. The office catches the eye first. It is made of the hollowed trunk of a huge firtree, and is thirteen feet in diameter. It is lurge enough to accommodate a team of tree, and is thirteen feet in diameter. It is large enough to accommodate a team of horses or a dozen people. In it is contained every conceivable item pertaining to the growth of forests in Washington, from photographic displays to articles manufactured from wood. The office, of course, is circular in shape, and contains a large desk, a circular bench, and a counter. It is about ten feet high and is roofed with canvas. The actual roof for the office is near by, but is so heavy it could not be placed where it was intended. It consists of a circular section of the trunk, from which the office itself was modeled, and is about thirteen feet in diameter.

modeled, and is about thirteen feet in diameter.

"Of what use is this fir?" asked an inquisitive woman. "It seems so coarse."

"Well, the shipyards of Maine get thousands of feet of these trunks each year, and bring it away around Cape Horn to make masts for their boats," said Johnston. "It is one of the heaviest woods grown in this country, and as for its coarseness, there you are relataken." Then Mr. Johnston pointed out some of the interior finishing of his office, where wood that looked like office pine was said to be the "coarse" fir in its finished state. It has a surface almost as hard and fully as smooth as marble. This office and the roof for it were given by the citizens of Everett. The tree from which the office was made contained about 75.09 feet of clear timber, which was worth about 15.00 on the ground. The tree was about 150 feet high, and was between 90 and 1,000 years old. It was secured in what Mr. Johnston characterized the greatest growin of vegetation on the North American conthent. This is a strip of territory about 200 miles long and 100 miles wide in the heart of the Puget Sound timber belt.

The other exhibit of Washington, the strictly natural one, requires a few minutes study before all its details are grasped. It consists of a red cedar trunk about two feet in diameter and about ten feet long, embedded in the roots of a gignantic spruce tree that is six feet in diameter. Perhaps six hundred years ago there was a windstorm in Washington, and the red cedar succumbed to it and fell to the structly natural one, requires a few minutes it through the carth. The spruce grew rapidly in the aourishing soil, and at the end of two aundred years had grown into a tree whose trunk was at least eighteen feet in circumference. The spruce was umable to move the fallen cedar, and in that position the two forest giants were found and carried to the Pan-American Exposition. As a further evidence of the fertility of the Washington forests, a little red cedar had fastened itself to the trunk of the old c diameter. "Of what use is this fir?" asked an ins it was the day it fell, and no atmos

as it was the day it fell, and no atmospheric changes, rains, frosts or other natural phenomena have had any effect upon it. There is not a weak spot in the irunk—not even on that end which rested for many years in a running stream. Perhaps in the days when the rivulet was a roaring torrent it undermined the old forest monarch, so that it fell an easy rey to the winds.

Washington also has displays in the agricultural building preper and in the borticultural building. All its products strike the eye because of their remarkable size. Wheat attains an average height of close to six feet and outs verge close to seven feet, potatoes eighteen inches long are not uncommon, and barley vies with wheat in size.

Ever since the nightly electrical filumination has been given at the fair, strangers have wondered at the beauties of the display and showered praises on the exposition officials for the magnificent manner in which it is produced by gradually turning on the thousands of electric builts so they increase in illuminating power from a faint red blush to the greatest brilliancy. But it remained for a man from Kansas to discover a flaw in this show. "That's all right Sarah, but it's a pity the lights don't work well, so they can turn them on all at once," he said to his wife. The fact is, if the lightis were furned on all at once, the builds would burst because the power would be too great. The progrumme for Michigan Day, maxt Tuesday, has been completed, and the exercises are to be held in the Temple of Music. Addresses will be made by Mayor Diehl, Gov A. T. Bliss, Lieut. Gov. O. W. Robinson, William C. Maybory, mayor of Detroit, Garritt J. Dickson, William Alden Smith, Director General Buchanun, and Gen. Henry M. Duffield. Ex-Gov. John T. Rich and Senator Burrows also have promised to attend if possible.

THE SARATOGA TOURNAMENT.

Polo Contests to Begin Today Under

the National Association. SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.-On the outskirts of the village, amid a pictur-sque setting of green hills, Saratoga, at the cost of many thousand dollars, has laid out a polo field the equal of any in the country. On this field a tournament is to start tomorrow, under the auspices of the national association. Many of the big clubs will be represented, including Westchester and Squadron A. It is also hoped to have Lakewood and Meadow Brook, though this is by no means cer-

Such prominent players as August Bel mont, Harry Payne Whitney, John San-ford, Clarence Mackay, Thomas Hitch-cock, jr., Craig Wadsworth, E. C. Potter, cock, jr., Craig Wadsworth, E. C. Petter, and Edward Murphy, 2d, are among those interested. The Saratoga Club proper will be represented in the tourney by Capt. E. L. Smith, of Ballston; J. A. Manning, of Saratoga; Seward Cary, of Buffalo, and F. H. Davis, of Batavia. It is likely, however, that the visiting summer players will also enter a team.

In the fournament three prizes are to

tertainment thus far provided as a result of the exposition, and it brought out the sliggest crowds. The weather, however, was an important factor, the skies being cloudy and the day cool, so everything was at its beat. A review in the Stadium followed.

Apparently the Midway showmen have abandoned the idea of forcing the Exposition management to let them open on Sunday. This was a quiet day at the exposition, although many thousands visited the camp of the West Point Cadets at guard mount and dress parade. To morrow night the cadets will go to Niagara Falls by boat. General Miles has been invited to accompany them.

Gen. Fitzhingh Lee came over from Chautauqua today to get his first look at Buffalo and the exposition. From here he will go to Newport for a couple of weeks.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is stopping at the same hotel with General Miles and General Lee. With him are Mrs. Van Syckel Robertson, of Philadelphia, and Miss Adams, of Baitimore. He will remain for the meeting of Spanish Wr Veterans.

Eleven Chinese laundrymen from Philadelphia came today and are seeing the exposition together.

The Cuadrilla of Mexican builtighters refused to go into the ring last night at the Streets of Maxico, and two burlesque builtights were substituted. The toreadors have sweethearts among the senorilitas who work in the Mexican the street of the first have sweethearts among the senorilitas who work in the Mexican theatres, and they enlisted the co-operation of the theatre, and have grievances. They object to appearing on the platform in front of the theatre, and have protested against fines levied on them for breaches of discipline. They enlisted the co-operation of the theatre, and have protested against fines levied on them for breaches of discipline. They enlisted the co-operation of the builtighters refused to go into the fing last night at the Streets of Maxico, and two burlesque builtights were substituted. The toreadors will give to work tomorrow or he will get men in their places. Four of the women who worked in

DEPARTMENTAL LEAGUE GAMES Players Will Be Ejected From

Grounds for Senseless Kicking. At the regular weekly meeting of the board of managers of the Departmental Baseball League, several innovations were will work to the already increasing popularity and interest in that amateur or-

All the scheduled games to be played at the National Park, will commence at at the National Fats, with conficient 5 o'clock, instead of 5:30, as formerly, so as to ensure a full game. Clubs failing to have a team on hand promptly at that hour will be liable to a fine. This, it is thought, will do away with any delay, such as have occurred several times on account of players arriving late at the bark.

account of players arriving late at the park.

Kenny Proctor, the well-known local professional, has been engaged to umprise all games for the balance of the season and will have full power and discretion over all players in the field. He promises to promptly line all senseless kicking and any player, hereafter making himself obnoxious, will promptly be ejected from the field.

An official programme has been con-

noxious, will promptly be ejected from the field.

An official programme has been contracted for, and beginning with the latter part of this week, each spectator will be presented upon entering the gate with a printed copy, containing the official batting order of the contesting games. Today's game between the Census and Bureau, seems to be one of more than ordinary interest, as these teams are in the lead for the pennant. The men from the Bureau were victorious at the last meeting with the Census and administered to the enumerators their first defeat of the season. This, the Census of the league, as will be seen by the standing, are very closely matched and quite a change may be expected during the next week. As the season progresses, each club is playing better ball and the games will be more closely fought. This is noticeably the case with the clubs representing the Fostoffice Department and the Government Printing Office, each of which has went the standing of the clubs of the league is as follows:

Census 8 1 88 1 880 census Census 5 3 653 census

Jensus tureau Government Printing.... Postoffice Treasury Interior

The American Stars' record was boosted considerably by the Berwyns on Saturday considerably by the Berwyns on Saturday and by the Brewers yesterday, the two clubs losing to the Stars by the scores of 4 to 9 and 26 to 19, respectively. The game on Monday between the Stars and Berwyns will decide the series. Saturday's game was won by the Stars in the first liming. Yesterday's game was a ringging match and only good fielding saved Niedfelt from losing the contest. The scores: R. H. E

Am. Stars. 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x-4 4 0 Berwyns ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Batteries-Lyles and Young; Batsh and

Am. Stars ... 4 2 2 8 2 3 4 1-36 29 3 Brewers 6 0 0 0 0 9 1 3-39 27 10 Batteries Niedfelt and Santoei; Hess, Bond, and Hess. The B. &. O. Stars journeyed down the river yesterday to Alexandria, where they defeated a picked team of that place, the are being 15 to 7. The features of the one were the double play by Holloran

and Langley and the superb battery work of Egan and Kane for the winners. The stars still claim to be the champion states still claim to be the champion states with ing to arrange gumes with them address shallowers to Harry Peschau, 401 New Jersey Avenue northwest.

IN THE BASEBALL WORLD.

Games Yesterday. (National League.) Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburg, 4. St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 5.

Todny's Games. (American League.) hicago at Washington.

Alliwaukee at Boston.

Cleveland at Philadelphia.

Detroit at Baltim (National League.)

Brooklyn at Philadelphia. How the Clubs Stand.

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Won, Lost, P.C. Baltimore..... NATIONAL LEAGUE. Won, Lost, P.Ct.
54 28 859
55 49 579
55 42 566
54 44 542
46 48 489
38 51 427
29 54 419
38 62 280

Brooklyn ...

Incinnati... Thicago....

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

UNCERTAIN TILL THE END.

incinnati and Pittsburg Play a Fas

and Exciting Game. CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—The Reds stopped the Pirates in their march to the pennant in a hard-fought game in which the issue was not decided until the last man was retired. Cincinnati took the lead, lost it, tied, and then passed their old foes once more, were again overtaken, and then went ahead to stay. Just one of the nine runs scored was a gift. Tanne-hill and Phillips were both hit hard and Clarke, Crawford, and Dobbs did some brilliant fielding. The score: CINCINNATE.

PITTSBURG. R. H. PO.

Two-base hits—Tannehill, Wagner, Peitz, Beckley. Home run—Clarke Sacrifice hits—Fox, Clarke. Bases on balls—off Tannehill, 1; off Phillips, 4; by Tannehill, 2. Stolen bases—Harley, 2; Peitz. Passed ball—Yeager. Umpire—Brown. Attendance, 4,500. Time of game, 1 hour and 35 minutes.

OUTCLASSED BY ST. LOUIS, Chicagos Unable to Hit and

Weak in the Field. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18,-The Cardinals defeated Chicago here today. Murphy opened for the home team, but had to re-tire after the first owing to an injury to his shoulder, Powell being substituted. The Remnants were clearly outplayed at the bat and in the field, the visitors being unable to connect with Red Jack's deliv-The score:

TOTAL PROPERTY.			4.76	-	- 44
Burkett, M	1	2	- 2	0	- 4
leidrick, cf	1	3	1	1	i)
Jonovan, rf	1	2	- 3	0	i i
Vallace, ss	0	1	3	2	18
ruger, 3b	2	3	2	0	į,
Gruger, 3b	2	2	3	1	
teGann, 1b	0	1	8	0	7
tyan, c	0	1	5	1	
furphy, p	0	0	0	1	- 7
owell, p	1	1	0	0	- 7
	-	_	-	-	
Totals	8	16	27	7	1
CHICAGO,	R.	H.	Po.	A	E
lartzel, lf	9	1	1	0	-
reen, cf	1	1	1	0	- 6
lexter, rf	0	1	0	0	
loyle, 1b	0	0	10	2	-
laymer, 3b	1	1	0	3	- (
hilds, ib	0	0	2	3	- (
teCormics, ss	0	0	2	3	1
	0	1	6	1	- 6
aylor, p	1	1	2	2	- 6
D4.5998 #00577000000000000000000000000000000000	3	-		_	-
Totals	5	6	24	14	- 5
t. Louis 8 0 1	0 2	0	0 2	0 1	

Chicago 1 1 3 0 0 6 0 0 0-Earned rons—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Taylor, Wallace, Three-base hits— Raymer, Hartzel, Powell. Home runs—Burkett, Green, Sacrifice hits—Green, Mcdann, 2. Stolen base—Ryan, Lett on bases—St. Louis, 8; Chi-cago, 2. Struck out—By Powell, 4; by Taylor, 8. Umpire—O'Day, Attendance, 6,500, Time of game, 1 bour and 40 minutes.

HORSES READY FOR THE RACES. Good Outlook for Brightwood's

Three-Day Meet. The three-day meet of the Brightwood Driving Association, tomorrow, Wednesday, and Thursday, has attracted an ex-cellent field of trotting and pacing horses who will compete for a share of the \$1.400 offered in the numerous purses. Over sixty horses have been entered for the different events, and many of these are well known trotters and pacers who have competed with honors on the regular circuit tracks.

Yesterday was a busy day at the Bright wood Driving Park. All through the morning and afternoon strings of horses were brought in from the surrounding country, Baltimore, and elsewhere. Nearly all the stables are filled and all but a few of the horses entered have arrived. It appears likely that very few alterations vill be made in the card.

All day long trainers and drivers were busy trying out racers on the track, and many impromptu brushes were indulged in. The track was never in better condi tion, and the meet will undoubtedly see some of the track records broken. Visitors were numerous yesterday, sulkies, buggies, dogcarts, road wagons, and traps of various sorts bringing horsemen, own rs, and sports, and the scene was as live-

The Brightwood Driving Association has enjoyed no more successful season than the present one. A series of matinees, which have been pulled off during the spring and carry summer months, have een well patronized, and the racing has been of a superior character. The management feel encouraged in the present venture and appearances indicate that their anticipations will be fully realized. The main races of the meet will be the 118 trot and 2:29 pace, carded for Wedneeday. In this race are entered such well known driving horses as Frank Koc-nan, Rochelle, Redford Boy, Lady Phil-lips, Governor Bushnell, and four or five other fast horses. Rochelle, it is report-ed on private advices, has been run out on trial in 2:12, and two seconds better is accredited to Frank Keehan Tomorrow's races include a 2:25 trot and 2:40 trot, and the card will be com-pleted with a running race. The entries follow: readay. In this race are entered such

pleted with a running race. The entrien follow:

2:25 trot—Catonian Boy, Bessie Gould, Norlie, Edna Stevens, Walter C., Happy Tie, Queen Bess or Tib Gentry, Piedmont.

2:40 trot—Lady Haha, Kate Campbell, Eagle Boy, Henry Shephard, Robin Hood, Calle, Happy Russell, fr., Anna C., Francis Medium, Baby, Nellie T., Grant, I. M., Half mile heats; running—Miss Crinkle, Checkers, Rough Riders, Sappho or McFomso, Gallant or Simple, Sue, Ada Beatrice, Lady Hasbeen, Mattie Chun.

THE RACING CALENDAR.

Entries at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 18.-Entries for tomorrow's First race—Handicap, for two-year-olds; aix furlongs.—Endurance By Right, 122; Gunfire, 117; Whisky King, 113; Belle's Commoner, 110; O'Hagan, Tribe's Hill, 100; Grail, 104; Sister Jullet, 100; Lady Sterling, 99; Old Hutch, 108; Lady Goldva, 32.

Second race—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; seven furlongs.—Speedmas, 100; Bold selling; seven furlongs.—Speedmas, 100; Bold selling; seven furiongs. Speedmas, 100; Bold Knight, 110; Connie, 98; Dr. Riddle, 120; Chee-ries, 106; Mercer, 105; Guess Work, 100; Lesking,

Third race—The Mohawk, for three-year-olds; ceiling one and one-sixteenth miles.—Col. Pad-den, 111; Glade Run, Maleter, 109; Rowdy, Arak, 106; Lone Fisherman, Nirrate, 106; Barbara Arak, 100; Lone Fisherman, Nitrate, 103; Barbara Prictchie, 28.
Fourth race—For maiden two-year-old fillies; five and one-half furiougs.—Blue Blood, Chicadee, Step Onward, Batyah, Past, Katherine C., Lady-Godiva, Rose of May, Ohio Girl, Tippetees, Clippet, Queen's Messenger, Tenagres, Happy, Torchight, Royal Sue, Fontenix, Trauer, Maxille, Femosole, 112.
Fifth race—Handicap, for t'cree-year-oids and upward; one and one-quarter niles.—First Whip, 120; Caviar, 131; Kamara, 117; Decanter, 114; Tragger, 105; Latson, 100; Alzike, 133.

Saratoga Selections

First race—Endurance By Right, Grall, Gunfre. Second race—Bold Knight, Dr. Riddle, Guess Cork. Third race—Col. Padden, Lone Flaherman, ewdy. Fourth race-Batyah, Past, Step Onward, Fifth race-Decanter, Latson, Alalie.

Entries at Hawthorne.

HAWTHORNE, Aug. 18.-Entries for temorrow's First race-For three-year-olds; seven furlongs. -Silurian, 112; Argregor, 110; Denman Thompson, 107; Amour, Infroductor, 105.

-Silurian, 112; Argregor, 110; Deaman Thompson, 107; Amoor, Introductor, 105.
Second trace-For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and three furious: "Hermencia, 105; Baird, 103; "Knight Banneret, 50; "Larmmany Chief, 91; "San Andres, 90; "Little Elkin, 86; "Carlovignian, 82.
"Apprentice allowance claimed. Third race-Steeplechase handleap, for four-year-olds and upward; short course.—Coronalius, 140; Lord Chesterfield, 138; Chancery, 15ck Furiber, 130; Capt. Connover, 127.
Fourth race—The Test Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year-olds; five and one-half furious,—Ed Austin, 121; Nelline Waddell, 120; Jaubert, 118; Memnon, 118; South Trimble. Commissioner Forster, 113; Emathion, Relen Frint, 110.
Fifth race—A free handleap, six furlongs.—The Rush, 106; Bangle, Headwater, 104; Jiminez, 80; Bummer, 101; Livadis, 100; Boney Boy, 93; Maggie Davis, 92; Max Bendix, 90.
Sixth race—For four-year-olds and upward; one mile.—Hargis, 10; Approved, 107; Emmett Orr, 109; Ladylike, 103; Hazzah, 102; Mabel Winn, Throstle, 101; 'Crescent City, 98; 'Stuart Young, 96; 'Anarine, 'Jane Oaker, 'Santa Teress, 91.

'Apprentice allowance claimed,
Seventh race—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile.—King Dellis, 108; St. Wood, Espionage, 'San Lazarus, Esq., 104; 'Renry of Fransimar, 106; 'Evelyn Byrd, 101; 'Mondoro, 90; Little Boy Blue, 99; Beauty Book, 'Brownie Anderson, 77; 'Van Hoorebeke, 94.

"Apprentice allowance claimed.

Hawthorne Selections.

Hawthorne Selections.

First race-Argregor, Silurian, Denman Thomp-Second race-Tammany Chief, Hermencia, Knight Bunneret. Third race-Dick Purber, Coronatus, Capt. onnover.
Fourth race—Ed Austin, Jaubert, Memnon,
Fifth race—Maggie Davis, The Rush, Bummer
Sixth race—Approved, Hargis, Makel Winn.
Seventh race—Van Hoorebeke, Espionage, San

azarus, Esq. Entries at Fort Erie.

FORT ERIE, Aug. 18.-Entries for tomorrow's seven furlongs.—Free Lance, 112; Tamarin, 109; Corialis, 107; Randy, C. Gallienne, Exit, 105;

Ida Pengance, 106; The Brother, Punctual,

Coranic, 16; Randy, C. Gamenne, Lant. 190;
Ida Penzance, 106; The Brother, Punctual, 102;
Planeur, 101.

Second tace—For two-year-old fillies; selling;
five furlongs—Concertina, Abbey Dell, Silvet
Owl, 110; Casine, 105; Viviani, Floretta, Latch
String, 162.

Thied race—For three-year-olds and upward;
six furlongs—Tusculum, 110; Mound Builder, 105;
Magentic, 104; Benckart, 103; Nona Ba, 102; Competitor, 101; Lilly Hammerton, Race Bud, 109;
Blackford, 50; Dominick, Lelia Barr, 98; Annu,
Maggie W., 93.

Fourth race—For three-year-olds and upward;
one and one-sixteenth miles—Rushfields, 197;
Radford, 106; Dick Warren, 100; Jessumine Porter,
102; Filibaster, 106; All Saints, 56; The Golden
Prince, 94; Dolly Wagner, 91; J. H. Sloan, 193.

Fifth race—For three-year-olds; five furlongs—
Lac, 110., Easy Street, 101; Talmetta, Mowich,
100; Taxman, 190.

Sixth race—For three-year-olds and upward;
selling; six furlongs—Free Play, 107; Obey,
Gotemba, Icon, 194; Laks-riew Belle, Baue Hopper, Northman, 102; Remsen, Willard J., Knuckle
Down, Gray Bill Higgins, Grey Morn, Hay Seed,
Charman, 99; Sunny Girl, 97.

Fort Erie Selections.

First race—Randy, Corialis, Punctual, Second race—Concertina, Abbey Dell, Silver Third race-Lillie Hammerton, Nona B., Race Fourth race—Rushfields, The Golden Prince, J. H. Sloan. Fifth race—Mowich, Lac, Easy Street. Sixth race—Obey, Gray Bill Higgins, Lakeview

Entries at Delmar.

DELMAR PARK, Aug. 18.-Entries for tomorone-half furlougs.—Aleda, Glenca Leaning, 105;
Joilify, 103; Called Back, 190; Revelle, 105;
Wrapper, 100; Dr. Lovejoy, 105; Eliza Cook, 106;
Aules, 165.
Second race—For maiden two-year-olds; five and one-half furlougs.—Halmis, 195; Mazzara, Irosatta, 199; Ben Hemristead, 193; Benlin May, Bart Howe, 165; Lady Clarik, 160; Virginian, 103.
Third race—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and turnity yards.—Quannah Parker, 195; Saide Levy, 199; Printe's Daughter, 196; Prince Stonemouth, 88; Eleven Bells, 191; Pan Charm, 198; John Morton, 199; Empyreal, 196; St. Roque, 114.

Furth race—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile.—Monograph, 101; Menace, 93; Lunar, 197.

Fifth race—For three-year-olds and upward; one-half furlongs.-Aleda, Glenca Leaning, 105;

Fifth race—For three-year-olds and upward; cilling; seven furlougs.—Fickle Saint, 87; Med-lesome, 100; Alalia, 87; Euterp, 103; Revoke, 1905.
Sixth race—For three-year-olds and upwa six furlenges.—Harel Hughlett, Nearest, 197; T Collins, 112; Robert, Jr., Survive, 195; Ver

First race—Aules, Called Back, Jollify, Second race—Lady Clarik, Irosuta, Marzara, Third race—Quannuh Parker, Pirate's Buughter, . Roque.
Fourth race—Menace, Monograph, Lunar,
Fifth race—Meddlesome, Fickle Saint, Enterpe,
Sixth race—Tom Collins, Nearest, Verify,

(From London Answers.) A Darlington woman, upon engaging a new cook, was very careful to impross upon her that no followers were allowed at that establishment, and added that the last cook had been discharged through breaking that rule. Shortly afterward, suspecting that all was not right in the cultinary department, she paid a surprise visit to the kitchen, and, upon making a tour of impection, was astomated to find a fine specimen of the genus Atkina standing bolt upright in a cupboard.

"Bridget! What is this man doing here!" she "Bridget! What is this man doing here?" she

asked. "Fair, ma'am, he must have been left there by your last cook," said Bridget. In the Joke Factory.

(From the Denver Times.)

(From the Denver Times.)

"Sir," said the expectant writer, "I have here a little joke on a brand-new subject, which I would like to said. I know the jubic time of the old, stale jokes, and I have made a new one-entirely original, I assure—""What'sthjoke?"

"Why a man has insemina, you know, and he goes to church and hears the preacher and sleep comes over—ha, ha! Isn't that—"

Of course, the city boundly takes care of such cases, and the authorities neade no domin the editor rate for the ambulance and sent the poor fellow to the hospital at the public expense.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

"You want to marry my daughter, do you? What reason have you to think, young man, she cares for you?"

"None at all, sir, except that she always kieses me good-night when I take my leave after caffing on her, and says she'll be awfully loughy till she sees me again. But I don't know much about the ways of girls, sir."

Campbell.

Campbell. Actors, Siegers, Talkers-Are all more

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

